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Press & Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1860.

Republican County Convention.

The Republicans of Cook County are hereby notified that a Convention will be held at the Wigwam, in the city of Chicago, on Tuesday, the 25th day of September instant, at two o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following named offices, viz.:

1 State Senator for this Senatorial District.
Sheriff.
Clerk of Circuit Court.
Coroner, and
Clerk's Attorney.

There will also be nominated at the same time and place, two candidates each for the House of Representatives, in the Seventh and fifty seventh Representative Districts.

The several Wards and Towns will be entitled to representation in said Convention as follows, viz:

Ward/Town	No. Dels.	Ward/Town	No. Dels.
1st Ward Chicago	11	Palos	2
2d "	11	Lyons	2
3d "	7	Maine	2
4th "	7	Niles	2
5th "	7	Orland	1
6th "	7	West Chicago	7
7th "	6	Lake	7
8th "	6	Jefferson	7
9th "	6	Lake View	7
10th "	6	Northfield	3
North	4	Dumont	1
South	4	Bloom	2
Cicero	3	Rich	2
Calumet	3	Hanover	2
Worth	3	New Trier	2

The Primary meetings will be held on Saturday, the 22nd day of September, as follows, viz: In the several Wards of Chicago, they will be open to vote at 5 o'clock, P. M. and continue open till eight o'clock P. M., at the following named places:

1st Ward—Orient House,
2d Ward—No. 5 Dearborn street;
3d Ward—Sheriff's Office, Court House,
4th Ward—Sherman House,
5th Ward—Eagle House, corner Washington and Clinton streets,
6th Ward—West Market,
7th Ward—Fullerton's, corner Wells and Division sts.
8th Ward—North Market,
9th Ward—Bull's shop on Canalboro between Michigan and Kinzie streets,
10th Ward—Lind's, corner Twelfth and Union sts.

In the Town of Wheeling, at the house of Frederick Arnold in East Wheeling; in Palos, at Jack Burroughs, Orland House and at the Court House in Chicago, the County at the same place of holding elections, at two o'clock P. M., to appoint the Town of Evanston, where the meeting will be held at the Reynolds' House, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The several Wards and Towns are entitled to a Convention, will call the Primary meetings to order and act as Judges of election thereat.

The Committee further recommend that the delegates to the County Convention from the City of Chicago, and from the Towns of North Chicago, South Chicago and West Chicago, be empowered by their respective Wards and Towns to substitute Ward and Town Delegates, and such other Town officers as are to be chosen at the general election.

GEO. SCHNEIDER,
JULIUS WHITE,
LETHER HAVEN,
FRED. A. SUR TUTTLE,
WILLIAM WATMAN,
H. KENNICOTT,
Cook County Central Committee.

Chicago, September 18, 1860.

Joint Discussion.

The undersigned hereby agree to a joint discussion of the political questions of the day, at the following times and places:

Yorkville, Late county	Thursday, Sept. 20
Aurora, at Mallory stand	Friday, " 21
Batavia, Depot county	Saturday, " 22
Wheaton, Depot county	Monday, " 24
Naperville, Courthouse county	Wednesday, Oct. 3
Plainfield, Depot county	Thursday, " 4
Joliet, Depot county	Friday, " 5
Lockport, Depot county	Saturday, " 6
Chicago, Wigwam	Monday, " 8

Hours to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Douglas is to open and close the discussions at Yorkville, Aurora, Batavia, Wheaton, Naperville, Plainfield, Joliet and Lockport, and Mr. Lincoln at Chicago.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Mr. Douglas is to be addressed at Chicago, Ill. Mr. Lincoln at Springfield, Ill.

Lazard Speil's Appointments.

Orange, Kendall co.	Thursday, Sept. 20		
Morris, Grundy co.	Friday, " 21		
Ottawa, Lasalle co.	Saturday, " 22		
Utica, " "	Monday, " 24		
Hennepin, Putnam co.	Tuesday, " 25		
La Salle, " "	Wednesday, " 26		
Peru, " "	Thursday, " 27		
Lowell, " "	Friday, " 28		
Mendota, La Salle co.	Saturday, " 29		
Dixon, Lee co.	Monday, Oct. 1		
Sterling, " "	Tuesday, " 2		
Prophetstown, Whiteside co.	Wednesday, " 3		
Morrison, Whiteside co.	Thursday, " 4		
Fulton City, " "	Friday, " 5		
Savanna, Carroll co.	Saturday, " 6		
Mount Carroll, " "	Monday, " 8		
Freeport, Stephenson co.	Tuesday, " 9		
Rockford, Winnebago co.	Wednesday, " 10		
Belvidere, Boone co.	Thursday, " 11		
Marengo, " "	Friday, " 12		
Woodstock, " "	Saturday, " 13		
Harvard, " "	Monday, " 15		
Hebron, " "	Tuesday, " 16		
Crystal Lake, " "	Wednesday, " 17		
Elgin, Kane co.	Thursday, " 18		
Aurora, " "	Friday, " 19		
Naperville, Du Page co.	Saturday, " 20		
Wheaton, " "	Monday, " 22		
Palatine, Cook co.	Tuesday, " 23		
Chicago, " "	Wednesday, " 24		

Joint Discussion Between Senator Trumbull and O. B. Ficklin.

Joint discussions on the political topics of the day will take place between Senator Trumbull and Hon. O. B. Ficklin (Douglas nominee for Presidential Elector) at the following times and places:

Bendota, La Salle Co.	Thursday, Sept. 20.
Ottawa, " "	Friday, " 21.
Vandalia, Fayette co.	Tuesday, " 25.
Salem, Marion Co.	Wednesday, " 26.

Hon. Richard Yates.

Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois, will address the public citizens on political topics at the following times and places, to wit:

Rushville, Pike Co.	Saturday, Sept. 22
Pittsfield, Schuyler Co.	Tuesday, " 25
Carthage, Hancock Co.	Friday, " 28
Quincy, " "	Saturday, " 29
Macomb, McDonough Co.	Monday, Oct. 1
Knoxville, Henderson Co.	Tuesday, " 2
Monmouth, Warren Co.	Wednesday, " 3
Salem, Jo Daviess Co.	Saturday, " 6
Galena, " "	Monday, " 8
Lena, Stephenson Co.	Tuesday, " 9
Freeport, " "	Thursday, " 11
Rockford, Winnebago Co.	Friday, " 12
Belvidere, Boone Co.	Saturday, " 13
Marengo, " "	Thursday, " 18

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN.

Grand Republican Mass Meeting at Bishop Hill, Henry County, Ill., on Friday the 21st of September.

Farmers, mechanics, manufacturers, merchants, laborers, and especially *Democrats*, are invited. Hon. Owen Lovejoy, Wm. Kellogg and Jo. Knox will be the American speakers. C. J. Sundell, Esq., of Chicago, and other Scandinavians from abroad will address their countrymen, who are all expected to be there from Henry and surrounding Counties. Come on, Yeomen, a good time can be anticipated.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The receipts and shipments of Flour and Grain during the past week compared with the corresponding week in 1859, were as follows:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls.	26,416	20,215	28,207	15,146
Wheat, bush.	260,041	251,491	99,140	179,799
Corn, "	211,431	22,000	105 00	57 00
Oats, "	26,479	45,75	3,616	46,00
Barley, "	11,000	12,00	2,33	4,49
Rye, "	13,72	2,33	0,00	—

Reducing flour to wheat, the total receipts of grain during the past week amount to 1,191,322 bushels, against 862,065 bushels received during the corresponding week in 1859—an increase of 429,267 bushels.

The amount of flour and grain in store in this city on Saturday last, according to the returns of the Secretary of the Board of Trade, was as follows:

Flour, bbls.	3,022
Wheat, bush.	287,149
Corn, "	171,00
Oats, "	1,00
Barley, "	1,00
Rye, "	1,00

Owing to the prospect of better crops in Europe than were expected, breadstuffs of all kinds have been depressed during the week. Flour has declined 30 to 40c; wheat is 3 to 10c lower.

A WORD TO OUR COUNTRY COUSINS.

Douglas telegraphed to his friends in Chicago that he would make his grand entree about the last of September. But his friends took the liberty of postponing the time until October 4th, *ten days after* the Seward demonstration in Chicago. They want to see our crowd, and try to beat it. Boys in the rural districts, do you hear that? Are you going to let the Republican meeting be beaten by the Douglasites? The Douglasites expect large delegations from Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Indiana. The Republicans also look for a few of the Wide Awake boys, and their Republican neighbors, from the state line. There will be a big time in Chicago on the 24 of October, and we want as many of the Republican family to be here as can come. Bring your wives, sisters, and sweethearts along with you. All the railroads will carry passengers for reduced fare. Join the crowd round, and turn out en masse, and make a demonstration that will send terror into the hearts of the Secessionists.

GOOD NEWS FROM ITALY.

The flight of that young pro-slavery King of Naples to Gaeta, and the near approach of the Republican army, with anti-slavery Garibaldi at its head, to the capital, seem to be decisive of the fate of the last of the Italian Bourbons. The country will not be given up without a struggle; the revolutionists have hot and sharp work before them; but in these days, when opinion is so mighty, the monarch who cannot depend upon the good will and courage of the inhabitants of his principal city, has little chance, unsupported by foreign arms, as Bomba must be, to recover the territory he has lost. We regard the game as up, and the conquest of the King as a thing which one or two battles will settle forever. He has taken with him all the crown jewels, all the money in the royal treasury, all the great works of art which he could carry off, and what is more, the deep and burning curses of a long outraged and indignant people. But Gaeta is but a step away. It lies up the coast, 42 miles from Naples, and its chief merit—that which recommended it to the faint-hearted tyrant who sought its protection—is its military strength. It is built on a peninsula, and is impregnable from the land. Here Bomba may quiet his apprehensions of falling into revolutionary hands, and, as the Poor Old Pope did when he found refuge there in 1849, console himself alternately with curses and prayer. His functions as a ruler, except as they are exercised at the expense of the train of flunkies and lackies who have followed him, have come to an end. In a month's time he will be plain Mr. Bomba, or at the least one of the small mob of vagrant kings and princes which Europe never lacks. Should he choose to get an honest living, we have a carrier's route in an out district which is at his service, provided always he makes prompt payments and delivers his papers early. He may accept because his people are free. The crushing load which has borne them down to the dust has been removed. Priestly intolerance has gone with the military despotism by which Naples was governed. And though in the period between the death of kingly authority and the firm establishment of the government of the people, disorders may arise and anarchy prevail, the end will gladden the hearts of free men everywhere. Thank God for raising up a Garibaldi to do this great work, and that other work which lies before him—the injecting of revolutionary blood into Rome! That last job comes next. That nest of robbers who steal in the name of the Lord of assassins who cut throats to the mumbling of creeds and litanies, of two-and-six-penny despots who wring the life-blood from the people to build churches consecrated to cant and sweating virgins,—that pest of unclean beasts, which has not been disturbed for ten years, needs the smell of fire and the hangman's touch. We believe, that, in spite of the anathemas of a half-dead superstition and the shrieks of those upon whom the lessons of the century are lost, Garibaldi will do that to which he is appointed. If so, the temporal power of the Pope, long ago wrung from men who bartered dominion for escape from damnation, will go to the bourne for which Bomba's Kingship has just departed. We like the prospect. It foreshadows an anti-slavery triumph greater than that of Lincoln's election. Let us hope that the mischievous power of the Pope, and the not less iniquitous power of American Slavery, as a controlling element in this government, by one of those coincidences by which Providence signalizes great events, may come to an end on one and the same day. The question now is, To what extent have Judge Douglas' coffers been invaded that Garibaldi might be put down?

A Mere Form.

The setting up of Gus. Herrington at Geneva yesterday, by the Democrats of the Second Congressional District, to be bowled down by our Republicans, must be considered a mere matter of form, and so hollow and of little worth even as a form, that no one of the wiser heads of the Democracy care to scramble for it, leaving it for the strippings of the party to fight over, youths for whom it is glory enough to have been a *"candidate for Congress."* Merrick of Chicago, is Herrington's most disappointed competitor. Honest old Kane County, staunch and strong in Republicanism, shakes her fat sides in derision at the farce of yesterday.

Maine.

The vote for Governor in 320 cities, townships, and plantations, on Monday last, compares with the total vote of the several counties last year as follows:

Counties.	1860. Rep.	Dem.	Rep. Dem.	1860. Rep.	Dem.	Rep. Dem.
Androscoggin	3,090	2,884	+206	3,744	3,241	28
Aroostook	1,000	1,000	—	1,000	1,000	—
Cumberland	6,994	5,857	1,137	7,065	6,020	45
Franklin	2,000	1,000	—	2,000	1,000	—
Hancock	1,000	1,000	—	1,000	1,000	—
Kennebec	4,000	3,000	—	4,000	3,000	—
Knox	2,000	2,000	—	2,000	2,000	—
Lincoln	2,000	2,000	—	2,000	2,000	—
Oxford	3,000	2,000	—	3,000	2,000	—
Penobscot	4,417	3,000	—	4,000	3,000	—
Piscataquis	1,000	1,000	—	1,000	1,000	—
Sagadahoc	1,000	1,000	—	1,000	1,000	—
Somerset	2,000	2,000	—	2,000	2,000	—
Waldo	2,000	2,000	—	2,000	2,000	—
Washington	2,000	2,000	—	2,000	2,000	—
York	4,000	3,000	—	4,000	3,000	—
Total	47,500	43,327	61,543	48,551	3,324	
Morrill's majority last year (comp'ative)					11,810	
Washburn's majority this year (not complete)					8,219	

The returns yet to come in will add slightly to this majority.

The total vote will be nearly or quite 120,000 —considerably larger than ever before.

The Republican candidates for Congress are elected by majorities very nearly as follows:

I. John N. Goodwin, by 1,287 over Thomas M. Hayes.
II. Charles W. Walton, by 1,500 over A. W. Paine.
III. Samuel C. Fessenden, by 500 over Alfred W. Johnson.
IV. Anson P. Morrill, by 3,000 over S. A. G. Fuller.
V. Hannibal Hamlin, by 1,500 over S. H. Blake.
VI. Frederick A. Pike, by 1,500 over Silas Stratton.

We believe no one of the members just elected has ever yet been in Congress. Certainly no one is a member of the present House. Mr. Morrill is the present Governor.

The Senate consists of 31 members, and is unanimously Republican.

The last House consisted of 119 Republicans and 32 Democrats. This was thought hard to beat; but there is probably not over 25 Democrats elected this year. Thus far, the returns are 84 Republicans, 31 Democrats. In one township (Gresner,) there is a tie.

Hampden, the home of Hamlin, gave last year 219 Republican to 214 Democratic votes. This year, Washburn has 385, Smart 187, Barnes 3, showing a large Republican increase and a Democratic falling off.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Fusion in New York.

The New York *Times* concludes an article on the failure of the recent attempt to fuse the opposition to Lincoln into one ticket, with the following, which may be commended for its sound sense:

Upon the success of the Republican Electoral ticket, these negotiations would, whatever their upshot might have been, have had slight bearing. No combination of the sort proposed could give strength to the antagonistic party. Auxiliaries, purchased by a sacrifice of principle, would involve the additional defect of a mass of earnest partisans, who would decline such repulsive associates, and question the right of trading common interest to suit up the conscience of the party for the bid of the best buyer. We have already remarked the dangers, as well as uselessness, involved through this matter with Know-Nothingism, whereby an important part of the foreign vote has been transferred to Mr. Breckinridge, and so made valuable to Mr. Lincoln. No hazards of the Committee could restore this element to Mr. Douglas. It could only deplete his strength yet further by expelling from his ranks a large body of Anti-Slavery people, for whom for the bolder policy of the Republicans, and who find a peculiar for their enquiet souls in the attractive phrases of Squatter Sovereignty. Whatever attempted attraction will be counterbalanced by a repulsion, which will leave the party no whit stronger for its relief of members, and still utterly destroy its unreal. There is nobody, therefore, merely interested in national issues, who need fear that Lists over the heads of these transactions.

Illness.

Rev. Geo. F. Magoun, who has for 5 years been settled as Pastor over the Congregational Church of Davenport, Iowa, recently preached his farewell discourse, and will be transferred to some other field of labor. The Davenport Gazette speaks in the highest terms of his labors in that city.

NEWSPAPER CONSOLIDATION.—The Toronto *Leader* of the 15th inst., states that the proprietors of that paper have bought out the *Colonist*, and that the name as well as the existence of the latter has been accordingly changed.

From the Prairie Farmer of this week we learn, that Mr. Kennicott's Patent Gate is making a steady and steady progression, and it is to pay any house visited by Willard M.

THE CITY.

Auction Sales this Morning.

Trade Sale of Boots and Shoes, saved from Propeller Phoenix Stock, at 9½ o'clock, by Gilbert & Sampson, Auctioneers, No. 58 Lake street.

PICTURES OF THE WRECK.—Frank Leslie's paper and the New York Illustrated News, containing pictures of the wreck of the Lady Elgin; also Harpers, Godey and Arthur for October, may be found at McNally's, 61 Dearborn street.

LARCENY.—A young man named Benjamin F. Blakely was arrested in Detroit and brought back to this city by officer Cleves, to answer to a charge of larceny of about $50 in money from a woman named Anna Stewart in this city.

BURGLARY.—On Monday night a private room in McCagg's block on Lasalle street, occupied by Messrs. Hunt, was entered by some person unknown and robbed of money and valuables. So quietly was the visit paid that neither occupant of the room was awakened.

☞ Benson J. Lossing, Esq., author of the "Field Book of the Revolution," will visit Chicago about the end of the month. He comes here to collect material for his history of the war of 1812, in the prosecution of which he has been engaged for some time past.

ART MATTERS.—We notice that our talented Chicago artist, Mr. Volk, has nearly finished the model of a portrait statue of a deceased child, the son of a prominent Lake street merchant, and is also engaged upon the bust of a well known lady of this city. Mr. Volk's skill in cameo portraits is properly appreciated here, as he receives numerous commissions for the same.

THE EVANSTON CASE.—In the case of P. W. Thomas and Charles Russel, of Evanston, before spoken of as arrested for alleged robbery of the trunk belonging to Mr. Leay, the Clerk of the Lady Elgin, washed ashore at that place, we deem it necessary only to add that the matter ended in their discharge, no evidence being produced to show that there was any money in the trunk when it came into their hands.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—Dr. Ansurman was called to attend on Monday last upon a young man named Charles Whitmar, living at Blue Island, who, while hunting yesterday in the woods near the Junction, accidentally stumbled, causing his gun to discharge. The entire charge was lodged in his knee, shattering his leg in a fearful manner. Medical aid was summoned too late to be of any service. He expired the same night.

FALLING THROUGH A HATCHWAY.—A teamster named Garrit, in the employ of Charles Walsh, died yesterday morning from the effects of a fall through a hatchway. Garrit was unloading goods at the house of Barret, King & Co., when he missed his footing and fell through the hatchway. Although his fall was only from the first floor to the basement, a distance of about ten feet, it proved fatal, causing his death at 1 o'clock this A. M. yesterday. He leaves a wife and two children.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—Miss Jane Coombs was received by a fine house on Monday, and greeted with well deserved applause. The few faults perceptible in her previous visit have entirely disappeared, and she appears before us now as a most beautiful and accomplished young actress, destined to become one of Chicago's greatest favorites. She appears this evening as Mrs. Hadley in Knobbsin's "Strategy." A favorite play, "Handsome Husband," will conclude the performance.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—The *Church Record* gives Statistics of the Episcopal denomination in the several cities of the West and Northwest as follows, based on the census of 1860:

In the city of Chicago, though third on the list as to population, has the largest number of churches and communicants. In proportion to population, Cleveland stands the highest in the number of her communicants—having as many as Cincinnati, with about one-fourth of the population.

	Population.	Churches.	Comm'ts.
Cincinnati	161,000	6	971
St. Louis	160,000	9	1207
Chicago	110,000	9	1134
Buffalo	81,000	6	1000
Milwaukie	46,000	3	521
Detroit	46,000	5	850
Louisville	68,000	4	600
Cleveland	43,000	4	900

WIDE-AWAKE EQUIPMENT.—In the day parades of the Wide-Awakes, carrying a lamp on the staff is unnecessary and unhandy. Many of the country W. A. companies have a lance head made of tin, and coating but a few cents, which they use for day parades. The lamp is taken off, and hung on a peg or frame in the drill room, when the company is on duty in daylight. When traveling on the cars the lamps are hung in a rack or frame made for the purpose, and the lance-head put on the lamp-staff. The expense of this arrangement is the merest trifle, while the convenience of it is very considerable. We suggest this improvement for adoption by the Chicago companies. They will see on a moment's reflection the advantage of it for drill room uses as well as for daylight duty and car traveling.

MESSRS. WM. M. ROSS & CO.—This old established Dry Goods house, the pioneer in the class of business palaces and magnificent salesrooms, in this city and the Northwest, have this year found the necessity imperative to greatly enlarge their premises, and have improved the same in every respect. This is preparatory to their offering a new and splendid stock for the Fall trade. They have also introduced the strict and exclusive Cash System, and with the same a reduction in rates, that to cash buyers makes their establishment second in attraction to none West of New York city.

Their long experience in catering to the taste and demands of this market, their facilities enjoyed in the securing Goods from Manufacturers, importers, and from Auction Sales cause their stock to receive fresh additions almost daily of the latest novelties in the choicest and less varieties of goods in their line. With their low prices the result of their new system, added to the previous attractions of their house, shoppers and all in quest of bargains will be sure to find them in increasing throngs.

A TOUCHING INSTANCE OF AFFECTION.—Among the victims on the Lady Elgin were a party of three relatives, a young man, his sister and their nephew, the latter the little son of a Mrs. Williams residing about fifteen miles from Milwaukee. Upon hearing of their deaths, the mother, who is in narrow circumstances, took her babe nine months old in her arms and *walked to Chicago*, a distance of 75 miles, unaware of the generosity of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway in free passes to those similarly unfortunate with herself. The devoted woman had but one $5 bill, and this she preserved carefully until she reached this city. She was among the patient throng of mourners about the dead room at the Court House, and was rewarded by being able to identify her brother and sister. Her son's body was not recovered. She paid for the coffin for her sister and then started on her lonely foot journey to her desolated home. At Evanston her strength gave out. Fortunately kind friends were near to relieve her, and hearing of her condition no difficulty was experienced in obtaining a free passage for Mrs. Williams to the end of her route. With her infant in her arms she thus proposed, and more than half accomplished a foot journey of 150 miles.

WHISKY RETURNS.—The list of inquests of the week, already swelled to a number without precedent in the Coroner's annals, has in addition seen a considerable increase of cases of the more usual class, especially those with the origin of which whisky has to do. There have been five of these held within the week. Two were held yesterday. The one was an inquest upon the body of Patrick Horgan, at No. 69 North Market street, at the house of one Patrick Cronin, where he resided. He was a shoemaker by trade, but had irregularly attended to his work, being drunk the larger part of the time. He came home on Monday night intoxicated, and yesterday morning he was found lying upon his face, smothered to death in the pillows.

The second was the case of Jane Fields, a married woman, living at No. 186 Strawberry Place, in a hovel near the corner of Madison and Lasalle streets. In it were two beds, one occupied by the deceased and her husband, and the other by a white prostitute with a colored infant. The deceased, it was alleged, came to her death from the constant practice of using intoxicating liquors, yet she was only 37 years of age. She leaves two very bright and interesting little girls.

The South Side Wide-Awake Rally.

There was a noble turn out of our Wide Awakes and other Republicans last evening on the vacant lot on Michigan avenue, south of Twelfth street. It was a gathering seven thousand strong, and the torch-bearers, both the mounted Rangers and the Wide-Awake Clubs were out in full force.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Ogden, Judd, Bradley and others, and singing led off in excellent style by Frank Lombard. Altogether it was a noble affair, a success throughout.

The Grand Relief Concert.

The Relief Concert at Bryan's new Music Hall this evening will be one of the best home concerts ever given in the city. On this occasion will be united the Musical Union and the Normal Musical Institute, accompanied by a full Orchestra, the whole under the direction of Hans Balatka. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1.—Overture to "Oberon"	C. M. Weber
2.—Piano Solo—Trovatore	Hoffman
BY MR. L. STAUB.	
3.—Trio from Attila	Verdi
BY MISS GANTER, MESSRS. WM. DE PAS 1D, BASSO, AND MR. L. MAUS, VIOLA.	
4.—Fantasia Caprice, for Violin	Vieuxtemps,
BY MR. ED CLEMENTS.	
5.—Ballad—"The Evening Gun"	Schubert
BY MRS. DOTTWICH.	
6.—Hallelujah Chorus	Handel
WITH ORCHESTRA.	

PART II.

7.—Overture to Max Roseniers	By Lindal.
BY FULL ORCHESTRA.	
8.—Cavatina, from "Les Vespres Siciliannes"	Verdi.
MRS. S. SEYMOUR.	
9.—Allegretto Scherzando, from 8th Symphony.	Beethoven.
10.—Solo—"The Trumpet shall sound,"	Handel.
BY MR. F. W. LEONARD, WITH OBLIGATO ACCOMPANIMENT.	
11.—"Worthy is the Lamb,"	Handel.
FULL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.	

The Concert thus bids in itself and on account of the noble object for which it is given, should draw a full house, and realize a large sum for the widows and orphans of those lost in the sad disaster of the Lady Elgin. We hope to see a full house. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the principal Music and Book Stores. The Committee of disbursements are as follows: Wm. B. Ogden, Dr. L. D. Boone, T. B. Bryan, Wm. H. Brown and E. I. Tinkham.

Central Wide Awakes.

HEADQUARTERS CORNER RANDOLPH AND WELLS.—In pursuance of a resolution of the 17th ult., the members of the Club and all those who intend to join are requested to meet at half past seven, on Thursday evening the 20th inst., at Headquarters, for the purpose of electing the military officers of the Club. Able speakers have been secured to address the meeting.

The coming commandant confidently trusts that a vigorous and enthusiastic response will be made to this his first order. A warm and cordial invitation is extended to every Republican.

Chicago is the metropolis of the State of our distinguished standard-bearer. It is a painful, but unconvertible fact, that we have not performed our whole duty in the matter of Wide Awakes. Within forty miles of this city are towns and villages, according to the ratio of population, that should furnish the number of men as for in the rear in numbers. Let each and every member lay this to his heart, and keeping it steadily in view, bend his best efforts to organize a full, active and efficient company that Chicago may take her stand where she ought to—in the front rank.

In a very brief period the presence of the noble Seward will be in our midst. It is my dearest and earnest wish that this Club shall be represented by 100 good and true men. It is for you to decide by your actions whether my wish is to be gratified.

Invoking blessing on our exertions from on High, and with the unyielding faith in the rectitude of our cause, I commit with confidence into your hands the honor and interests of the Club. FREDERICK MEARS, Acting Com.

Cook County Teachers' Institute.

The semi-annual session of the Cook County Teachers' Institute will be held at "Junction Grove," six miles south of Chicago, commencing on Monday the 1st of October, and continuing to Friday evening of the same week. Transportation is furnished on the Chicago, Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad for the running of special trains from the city. Fare five cents to members of the Institute. This will enable persons in the city to board at home and attend the Institute. Ample arrangements have been made for the free entertainment of lady teachers. Gentlemen will also find convenient and cheap accommodation. The people of the Junction offer freely their hospitalities and co-operation. Able lecturers and teachers have been procured and will be seasonably announced in the dailies. It is hoped all the teachers of the county will be prompt to avail themselves of this means of improvement. A teacher who will not make every suitable effort to attend the County Institute is not alive to his position, or fit to be classed among good teachers. It is also specially urged upon Directors that they afford their teachers every possible opportunity and encouragement to attend the Institute. The people will reap the benefits of it. Directors and other school officers and friends of education desiring to hire teachers will please apply to the School Commissioner at or before the Institute.

Home for the Friendless.

Our new Home! Yes, ours! As the omnibuses that our kind friends had provided brought us here from our old Home on the West Side, we opened our eyes wide, and wondered that such a nice Home should have been built for us poor children.

We think our Father in Heaven must have put it into the hearts of our friends to do so noble a work, now we have no parents to care for us. He says, "When my father and my mother forsake me then the Lord will take me up." We hear of abundant harvests all about us, and presume our Heavenly Father intends to feed us. Indeed we feel quite certain if our friends in the country could know that our great family of about seventy will need a large store of food and clothing for the winter, they would send us of their abundance, and thus bring down upon them those rich blessings promised to those who care for the poor, the widow and the fatherless.

Many of our little friends have gone to homes of their own and love in the country. We hope to go soon. Who will take us, and care for us, and allow us to love and help them? Who will train us to noble women, and teach us to love God, and show us the way to Heaven? A friend, who has been travelling through the central portion of the State, writes: "We have many friends who wish to hear of our condition and wants. We intend to let you hear from us through the little *Missionary Visitor*, and other papers, occasionally, till we are able to have a paper of our own.

Now, we are happy here with our school, our songs, our work, our play, but we want to go to country homes, and leave our places to those who so much need them. We want to be fed, and ask only plain food, not expecting the little luxuries many children get.

Now please send us whatever you can spare of the abundance so generally scattered, and we will be very thankful. "Inasmuch as ye have done it to one of the least of these, ye have done it to me." If any of our little friends in the country, or their good parents or mamma have anything for us, they can direct to our good friend, Rev. E. F. Dickinson, Home for the Friendless. He has a great pile of boys, more than many of us can count, that he will send wherever they will be filled; and then the railroads bring anything for us right along without selling a penny. Truly, kindness meets us every where.

THE INQUESTS OF YESTERDAY.—The following inquests were held yesterday upon the bodies of victims of the Lady Elgin disaster. Probably but few more bodies will be recovered, though the search will be kept up for some days:

No. 134. James Haskel, son of Richard Hackett, 20 years of age, Milwaukee; identified by his father.

No. 135. B. F. Siebert, gold watch, $22.00 in money, 3 rings, 1 marked "H. A. O.," portmonnaie and letters addressed "B. F. Siebert."

No. 136. Unknown man, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark brown hair, sailor's jacket, farmer's satin vest, black pants, kip boots, white shirt with black bosom.

No. 137. Unknown man, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark brown hair, beard under chin same color, white shirt, linen bosom, woolen undershirt, black pants, sailor drawers, no shoes or stockings.

No. 138. Richard Cline of Milwaukee; identified by papers found on person.

Law School of the University of Chicago.

—The second year of this Institution will commence to-morrow (Thursday.) Students will meet at the School-room: at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing classes, &c. Rooms in Larmon Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets.

PERSONAL.—Professor G. Miraglia will return from New York in a few days, accompanied by a lady assistant, when he will proclaim at his Academy the most fashionable dances now used in Canada and the Eastern cities.

HOUR FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Managers will be held this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. A general attendance is requested.

E. F. DICKINSON, Sec'y.

Half Fare.

The undersigned Committee to confer with the railways centering in Chicago, and to solicit a reduction of fare on the 1st, 2d and 3d of October, (the meeting will be held on Tuesday, the 2d,) when the Republicans of Illinois and the neighboring States will meet in Mass Convention to listen to the

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

have performed that duty, and are happy to state that their request was received by all the roads in the most liberal spirit. They will all carry passengers at half fare, or some of them for much less. The rates from each particular station will be duly advertised or posted on the different roads. Come one, come all, and hear the great champion of Republican freedom.

SAMUEL HOARD,
WM. BROSS,
R. LAMPHIER,
} Committee.

Chicago, Sept. 18, '60.

N. B. The Republican papers of the Northwest are respectfully requested to copy this notice, or otherwise make known the above facts to their readers.

☞ A meeting of the Republicans of the Tenth Ward will be held at the house of Henry Niemeyer, on Canal street, on Wednesday evening next, Sept. 19th, to consider the propriety of forming a campaign club.

H. N. FRISBIE,
CHARLES HUTH,
JL. B. ROSES,
R. SCOTT,
H. NIEMEYER.

SIXTH WARD WIDE AWAKE MEETING.—There will be a grand rally of the Republicans of the Sixth Ward, on West Lake street, between Sangamon and Morgan streets, on Thursday evening, 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The Wide-Awakes and Lincoln Rangers, and all others who feel an interest in the success of the Republican party, are invited to attend. There will be good speaking and singing on the occasion.

C. B. JACOBS, Sec. M. GRAY, Ch'n.

JOINT DISCUSSION.—The proposed joint political discussion between T. Benton Taylor and D. D. Driscoll, Esqs., is to take place on Thursday evening, Sept. 27th, at "North's Amphitheatre." Special announcement will be made on the day previous to the discussion.

LOCAL MATTERS.

HAVE WE A BARNACLE AMONGST US?—Dickens in one of his works has immortalized the Barnacle family. The Barnacles were chiefly distinguished for an ardent desire to hold office, and a tenacious power to hold on to office when once obtained.

The Barnacles represented a class of people, who are eternally grabbing from the public crib, and when once in office, adhere to it with a pertinacity that is quite alarming. We have in Chicago a specimen of the celebrated family of Barnacles. Men who are once elevated to official station continually cling to it. They are always in office. Would it not be an object worthy of reform, to permit the office to seek the man, rather than the man to seek the office.

Would it not be considered meritorious for an office-holder to retire gracefully and gratefully, after spending half a life time in office, and make way for some person as honest and capable as himself. Our Barnacle, however, true to his natural instinct, will do nothing of the sort. He pretends to think that the party will be ruined, if he agrees to go out of office. He has grown rich from the public crib, and has surrounded himself with *touters* and *claquers*, who spend his money in sounding his merits, glorifying his qualifications, and efficiency, and doing other dirty work necessary to keep in with the Barnacles, and to keep the Barnacles in.

With these preliminary remarks, will it be deemed impertinent to inquire "how long, oh, how long," the present Clerk of the Circuit Court intends to cling? He has already held the offices of Assessor, Treasurer, and Sheriff, and solicits a return to his present lucrative office. With all the notable qualities that the gentleman possesses, it certainly comes with bad grace for him to be again an applicant for re-election.

The sentiments of all true Republicans, and their expressed wishes, are opposed to one man's holding office for life.

I hope that the coming Convention will be a fair representative of the Republicans of this County, and that men will be nominated for office who can show a clean record, and have no affinity with cliques or boss-ship.

Let us have honest, and true men.

Yours truly, REPUBLICAN.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

☞ Dr. Allport's celebrated Tooth Powder, —the best in use; one trial proves its excellence. Always safe; get a sample. Sold by Sargent, Apothecary, corner of Randolph and State sts.

☞ T. C. SMITH & Co., Coppersmiths, Brass Cock manufacturers, dealers in Wrought Iron Pipe, Steam and Gas Fittings, at low prices, 238 Washington street. se11-12t

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. se5-1y

Carson's Bare Ranasaur Jax from Sugar Island, Michigan. For the best made. For sale only at No. 22 State street. au8-2m

MARRIED.

On the 18th

Press & Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1860.

WILL NOT CONDEMN IT.

It is now more than nine weeks since the attention of the *Times and Herald* was called to the fact that a respectable minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church had been murdered by a pro-slavery mob in Texas, for no other reason than his Church relationship. Up to this date that paper has not uttered a single word in condemnation of the bloody deed. Not only so, but it has insinuated more than a dozen times that the lamented Bewly only got his just deserts; while it has denounced another minister as an "intermeddling political priest," for protesting against the outrage.

A SENSIBLE SURRENDER.

As the prospect of the election of Lincoln assumes the form of certainty, the rancor and acrimony of the politicians of these especially who have pretended to feel detestation for the Union of the States, with a Republican President at its head—begin to disappear. The people—the masses—the men to whom patriotism is not merely a screen-hole for office—have always been right. Their determined attitude, uninfluenced by the howls and threats of the disunion scum or by the journals of the alarmists, has had its legitimate effect; and the cowboys traitors who hoped to mould them to their purposes and break up the Government, are coming down from their dangerous perches and on their knees are swearing great oaths that the Union is and shall be the prime object of their care. Mr. Breckinridge in the name of his party gives in his adhesion to the Union. Mr. Douglas at Norfolk goes farther than the Kentuckian in his protestations of fidelity to the Union. Mr. Bell's trusted friends lay claim to the sufferages of the people on account of their devotion to the Union. Gen. Houston, now happily out of the field, is heart and soul for the Union. Even George Washington Mellen, and the great American Traveller, Pratt,—the two candidates of the Boston jokers—have found that their letters and pronunciamentos must be seasoned with vows for the preservation of the Union. The Republicans, never having been suspected of disunion sentiments, have not felt the necessity for serious efforts to repel a charge that was never urged against them; but they too are no less vociferous for the Union. All the National Conventions and all the State Conventions declare for the Union. All the political assemblages of people, from the Congressional Convention down to the cross-roads caucuses for nominating hog-reeves and constables, pass solemn resolutions for the Union!

We are very happy that the Union, which was never seriously threatened, is safe—that the disreputable game of the politicians which looked to the securing of preferment and place as the reward for weakening the bonds which bind state to State—has failed, and that beyond a few fanatics in the North, and a handful of madmen in the South, there is no wish that the ties of brotherhood should be sundered. That fear of disruption and consequent disaster being out of the way, the people cast aside all parties and candidates upon their merits. When it comes to *that*, Republicanism and HONEST OLD ABE have nothing to fear.

A STATEMENT MAINTAINED.

In a recent article on the subject of "Negro-Equality," we stated that persons in Ohio of less than one-half negro blood are allowed to vote, and that this privilege was conferred upon them by a Democratic Supreme Court of the State. The *Times and Herald* quotes the Cincinnati *Enquirer* as denying this fact. The *Enquirer* says that "the Constitution of Ohio expressly restricts the right of suffrage to white male citizens of the United States over the age of 21 years." And, "that if the word white does not exclude them, the United States Supreme Court has decided (Dred Scott case) that the descendant of an African slave is not a citizen."

This is no answer to our statement, as all. The decision of the Ohio Court was not, that Africans, or their descendants, were citizens, but that persons who were more than half white were not negroes, and that, being more nearly related to the whites than to the blacks, the majority of blood must prevail, and hence, in the eye of the law, such persons must be adjudged to be legal voters. This decision, which seems to be founded on common sense, stands as the law of Ohio to-day, and qualifies of more than half white blood have voted in Ohio at every election, for twenty years. The Dred Scott decision does not touch the case in point, and the editor of the *Enquirer* exposes his ignorance by the remarks he makes. Dred Scott is described as a "negro of African descent, *whose ancestors were of pure African blood*, and who were "brought into this country and sold as slaves." A third blood, or a quadroon, is a person, a majority of whose ancestors were of pure European blood, and free white persons, and not black slaves.

Judge Taney expressly observes, in the Dred Scott case, that "the plea only applied to "persons of that class who are descendants of "*Africans.*" The political status of the mulatto and persons partly white and partly black, was not passed upon at all by the Supreme Court, and the decision of the Ohio Court, made by Democrats, declaring persons of more than half white descent to be voters, stands as the law of the State. And we again say that, in view of this Democratic decision, it does not look well for Democratic papers to be prating about Negro-Equality.

WHO ARE SECTIONAL, AND WHO ARE NATIONAL?

There is less in the anti-Republican papers of late than formerly about "Sectional Parties." Since the explosion at Charleston the Slavocratic sheets and stumpers have "dried up" to some extent on that topic. They have dropped the word "National" and substituted "Conservative." They are no longer "National Democrats," but "Conservative men." That is to say, while they have all split to pieces on candidates and organization, they are alike for Slavery and opposed to Freedom.

Occasionally we have a Bell-ringer prating about the "sectionalism" of the great Republican party, and the Nationalism of the little fraction to which he belongs. For the enlightenment of such people we will inform them that there are more men for Lincoln in the three States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio than there are for Bell in the whole United States. A wonderful National Party, truly!

But the Douglasites are not much better off than the Bellites;—in some respects not as well. They are a minority in every one of the Free States, and scarcely have an existence in many of the Slave States. The Douglasites are the third party in all the South, except in Missouri. Where most numerous they only amount to a balance of power in three or four Slave States. It is possible that they may be able to give Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware to Bell. By playing second fiddle to the Know Nothings they may succeed in defeating the regular Democracy in those States. But they cannot command, by any possibility, a electoral vote for their own candidate. But in the Cotton States the Squatterites do not even pretend to a pack-weight.—They are so hideously unpopular as to turn the beam against the Breckinridgers, by climbing into the Bell-secret pack.

Lincoln will receive more votes in a single State than Douglas will get in all the South, and Dixon and his will obtain more votes in a single county in this State than Douglas will get in any of the nine Cotton States; and one vote in Illinois than Douglas will in all the Cotton States put together.

A question which is the majority in all the Free States, and which may be an existence in the Slave States, and rather slim pretensions to the title of Nationalism, and no such pretended with less impudence than the Artful Dodger would lay claim to it.

The third branch of the slavery element are the Breckinridgers. On the score of numbers, their claim to Nationality are on a par with the Douglasites and Bellites. They are the regular party in the Slave States, but in the Free States they are only a corporation to Douglasism in the South. They will receive no votes in the North. Polemical Democrats will vote for Douglas, and Democrats who are opposed to anti-slavery principles, to be consistent, must vote for Breckinridge or Lane. All men opposed to pro-slavery principles on moral grounds, are bound to support Lincoln & Hamlin. If a man votes for Douglas or Bell he votes none the less for slavery. Let him not flatter himself with the silly idea that, while he is opposing Lincoln he is not upholding despotism. He that is not for freedom is against it. As with Right and Wrong, Truth and Falsehood, there is no middle ground between them. Every vote for Douglas or Bell in any Northern State is in effect a vote for Breckinridge and Jo. Lane. As neither Douglas nor Bell stands the smallest possible chance of an election by the people. The straight forward manly course for all anti-Republicans to pursue, would be to vote directly and exclusively for Breckinridge and Lane, who are the legitimate representative candidates of the pro-slavery cause. To belong to a "National" party a man must either be for Lincoln or Breckinridge. All other political organizations are sectional, fragmentary, and ephemeral. Choose ye which you will serve.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

The Baltimore *Patriot* is informed that Mr. Buchanan is thoroughly satisfied as to the issue of the Presidential election. He looks upon the question as settled beyond the possibility of alteration. It only awaits, he says, the formal decision of the ballot box, and that will be in favor of Lincoln. This was the general sentiment in Washington on Saturday among men who do their own thinking and form their own conclusions. The bright light from Maine seems to have dissipated a good deal of the mist that was hanging about the eyes of the lesser politicians.

RECORDER IN MAINE.—A great Republican jubilee took place at Bangor on the night following the late splendid victory. Israel Washburn, the Governor elect, and Hannibal Hamlin, were present, and of course the enthusiasm reached a fever heat. In answer to loud calls, they both made short speeches of congratulation; and when Mr. Hamlin rose, it seemed as if the Wide Awakes would take the roof off with their long continued cheers. Mr. Stewart Woodford, of New York, also spoke, and, although in several times endeavored to stop, he could not leave the stand until he had spoken nearly an hour and a half.

THE VENERABLE "SAM" FOR LINCOLN.—At a meeting of the Eighth Assembly District Republican Campaign Club, in the city of New York, Mr. Henry S. Jennings tendered his resignation as President of the Club, a position he had occupied from its inauguration, stating that he desired to take his place as a private in the ranks, and he nominated John H. Briggs, ex Alderman of the Thirteenth Ward, as his successor. He was unanimously elected. Mr. Briggs is the veritable "Sam" of olden time. He pledged himself to do his utmost for Lincoln and Hamlin. The Bellevarett concern did'nt suit him.

VERMONT.—We have the returns for Governor from 194 towns, of the recent election, leaving 43 towns to hear from. They foot up for

Erastus Fairbanks, Republican	36,349
John G. Saxe, Democratic	17,301
Harvey, Bond, Abolitionist	1,391

Fairbanks over Saxe, 19,649—over all, 17,678. Last year the Republican majority in the whole State was 15,411. This year it will be over 20,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Hiber the Republicans will fill Mr. Bigler's seat in the U. S. Senate from Pennsylvania next winter, or it will go over unfilled until another year. Of the State Senators, 17 Republicans and 4 Democrats hold over, and should the Democrats carry the entire twelve to be elected, they will still be in a minority, while the best they can do under the most favorable circumstances is to elect six. The House (100 members) is to be elected entire, and this the Republicans have carried for two years past by more than two thirds, last year nearly three to one. They expect to do quite as well this year, and at least do not anticipate the loss of a working majority. Under these circumstances the names of ex-Gov. Reader of Kansas, David Wilmot, ex-Gov. Pollock, Thad. Stevens, Morton McMichael of the Philadelphia *Gazette*, and A. K. McClure are mentioned as comprising the list from which they can select a Senator will be chosen.

—Hon. John P. Hale recently made a speech at Dover, N. H. In closing his remarks, speaking of Mr. Douglas, he said; "There is one thing in which Mr. Douglas and myself are to will be alike: I was a candidate for President and did not get a single electoral vote."

—It is currently reported that Buchanan sent the following dispatch in reply to the recent impudent letter of Jim Brooks:

WASHINGTON, Sept. ——

To the Editors of the Tribune, Watertown, etc:

C. O. D. Yours, &c. J. B.

C. O. D. means "collect on delivery," as the President is known to be averse to paying for political dispatches himself.

ANDREW CORYELL—Orestes A. Brownson, one of the profoundest thinkers and ablest writers of the country, one who has always been effective and with the Democratic party, made a thorough-going Republican speech at Elizabeth, New Jersey, on Tuesday evening. So says the *New York Evening Post*.

GERMAN REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.—A State Convention of the German Republicans of New York, to adopt measures for the vigorous prosecution of the campaign, will be held at Albany on Thursday next. Two delegates from each Congressional District have been appointed.

Alderman Wm. J. Brisley, of the 9th Ward, New York, gives notice that he has quit trading in Money Hall, and will hereafter be found trading with the true Democracy that have always stood under standard bearers, in Lincoln and Hamlin.

ANOTHER ACCESSION.—Peter W. Gray, Postmaster of Lansingburg, (Which city has been a resident of Wisconsin for twenty-five years,) and always a Democrat, announces that he is now for Lincoln and Hamlin. He says he has not much sympathy for the splitters.

STILL COMING.—Wm. Saunders and Byron Whitney, Esqrs., of Oswego County, New York, have declared for Lincoln and Hamlin.

Mr. Allen county, Indiana, contains by the census of 1860, 27,463 inhabitants. In 1850 it contained 16,918; a gain of 10,545. Ft. Wayne, the county seat, has 9,500 inhabitants.

—There are now two prisoners committed from Wilkesboro, N. C., for declaring in favor of Lincoln and Hamlin.

—Bell in Ohio or Wilkie, and the choice of the Prince of Democracy.

THE CAMPAIGN.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

LET THE BALL ROLL.

ALEXANDER COUNTY.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

Last night was a glorious night for the Republicans of this county. For several days notice had been given that a joint discussion between the Republicans, Bellevarett and Douglas men would be held at this place on the evening of the 17th. The evening came, and crowds of our citizens, from far and near, assembled at the district school house—so many, in fact, that a large portion of the crowd had to stand out in the night air. At half past 7 o'clock so speaker representing the Douglas faction having arrived, C. M. Lawrence, Esq., of Mound City, opened the ball in an eloquent speech of one hour and twenty minutes. Heapeth of the principles of the Republican party and showed conclusively that the ground which he now occupy is the same as that occupied by the Fathers of the Republic. Mr. Lawrence was followed by Judge J. M. Hite, Bellevarett, who deprecated agitation either North or South, and attributed all the agitation to the Kansas Nebraska Bill. He eulogized John Bell, gave the Republicans fits as a sectional party, and poured forth daily after broadside of withering sarcasm upon "My great principle." Mr. Hite spoke one hour and twenty minutes. The crowd then called upon J. F. Collins, Esq., who responded in an hour's speech, defending the political service of Douglas, and reviewing the life of Lincoln. He closed with an earnest appeal to those who followed after the footsteps of Jefferson, Jackson and Clay to come up to the support of Honest Old Abe. At the adjournment a call was made for three cheers for Lincoln and Hamlin, and two hundred voices responded with a hearty good will, which made the welkin ring. A call was made for three cheers for the Little Dodger, but it only resulted in *two persons shouting*. Is not this progress? In this part of our county in '56, *not a vote was polled for Fremont*, and now we can boast of *two hundred*, and hope by the 6th of November to increase that at least one half. We are not all in darkness. Hurrah for Old Abe and progress.

Yours, HAZLEWOOD.

INDIANA.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

CENTERVILLE, WAYNE COUNTY, Sept. 17 1860.

I believe your readers have never been posted in regard to the political aspects of this place, and it gives me great pleasure to inform them that the Republicans of Madison City, will give a good account of themselves at the approaching election. We had a good gathering on Saturday evening in the R. R. freight house, which was completely filled up and fighted for the occasion by the gentlemanly agents of the I. N. A. & C. and M. C. R. R. Messrs. Good and Eberhardt to lead the blue. Sidney Colfax reader an account of his doings as our Representative in the great council of the nation. He was listened to by an audience of some eight hundred, and I believe he met with hearty approval of his acts, and we rejoice that we of the ninth district have a representative so worthy of the high trusts committed to him. We will give him not the tiniest a large majority, every day we can secure it.

The Wide Awake Club was out in force, and showed conclusively that the Republican party are in favor of the principles of '76 and '98. Our opponents cannot hold their own here, and the Republicans expect to give Old Abe one hundred majority in November in Perry. If hard work will accomplish it they will do it. Our ladies are all stamped and burning, and we shall do all we can for our cause. D.

Growth of Chicago.

[From the Anne Iris Herald Journal.]

The increase in population of Western cities since 1850, has not been so great as anticipated. It has been very large, but in many cases it has fallen far below what has been claimed. Before the amalgamation nothing less than a rate of 500 or 600 per cent. would satisfy the people of the respective cities, each of which claimed the honor of being the smartest, most enterprising and most favorably located town in this country.

The population of Cincinnati is said to be 159,831, as not 115,435 in 1850. Increase 37.61 per cent.

On the score of population, the point for the greatest number of people seems to be borne off by St. Louis. It is claimed that the present census shows an increase of population of 70,000, against 77,000 for 1850, showing a rate of increase of 109 per cent.

Of all important towns in the country the growth of Chicago has been the most rapid. Its population is stated at 109,490. In 1850, it had a population of 28,000. The rate of increase has been very nearly 400 per cent. for the decade, and wealth in the same proportion has increased in a much greater ratio. The progress of the city may be regarded as a fair index of the growth of the country. Measured by the length of its roads, it is the greatest railroad centre in the world. All these lines have been constructed since 1850. So far as the supplying capital to it is concerned, it has for the past ten years been the most fortunate spot in the world. Its credit has been unlimited, and its progress, approximating to the miraculous in the past, is destined to be astounding in future. Its position is most favorable in every particular. Lying upon the basin of the great lakes, the facilities for its commerce cannot be excelled. Its artificial avenues extend in any direction into districts of great fertility. It has a good climate and is unsurpassed in the quality of the material that lies at the basis of commercial, agricultural and manufacturing greatness.

THE FRANKLIN CO. DEMOCRAT.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS PUT DOWN BY THREATS OF VIOLENCE.

Statement of the Publishers.

[For the Press and Tribune.]

BENTON AND DU QUOIN, Sept. 18, 1860.

DEMOCRATIC PRESS AND TRIBUNE:—The editors of the Democratic paper at Benton, Franklin County, have hauled down the names of Douglas and Johnson, and run up Lincoln and Hamlin, and being about to issue an Abolition, "Dirty Work" Lincoln paper, and finding it a big job for a man, compelled the publishers to stop, while working off the paper, a part of the weekly issue having already been printed. If such is the game, and the Democracy is think to re-enact the Know-nothing in Illinois, they may find the game played out sooner than they anticipate, and with a different result.—*Bloomington Pantagraph.*

We have seen the above, and similar paragraphs to the same purport, flowing in these papers for about a week past, and it is due to the people, to truth, and the cause of law and order, that the matter should be correctly stated. Our paper, or the office, should be correctly stated. We, the undersigned, were the editors and publishers of the paper in question, the Franklin *Democrat*, published at Benton, Ills., which we were compelled by Hon. John A. Logan and his friends to sell at a very ruinous sacrifice, or suffer the consequences of mob violence. In substance the above paragraph is about correct, but all the facts are not stated.

We had been publishing a Democratic paper and advocating the election of Douglas and Johnson with all the ability we possessed, but after the late State elections, we became convinced that Douglas could not by any possible means be elected. We felt constrained in duty to our consciences and our country, to choose between the two remaining conservative candidates, Bell and Lincoln, to defeat the worst of all calamities, the elevation of a Disunionist to the Presidential chair. Mr. Bell being as powerless as Mr. Douglas with the people, our only alternative was Mr. Lincoln. We knew that he had been charged with voting against supplies for the soldiers while in Mexico, and with favoring negro equality, but an examination of the record convinced us that these stories had no foundation in truth, and we at once proceeded to raise the names of Lincoln and Hamlin, which we did in our issue for August 29th, and followed this with a leader, stating our reasons, that by further advocating the cause of Mr. Douglas we should be indirectly aiding in the election of a Disunionist and abetting in the establishing of slavery in all our National Territory, even against the wishes of the people. Looking upon slavery as a moral, social and political evil, we could not thus consent to such a monstrous doctrine. This being the issue—"Slavery, or no Slavery in the Territories," and not Popular Sovereignty—we felt bound to go with that party favoring its prohibition.

Mr. Logan getting wind of our change by some means, got a few more or three of his party favorable to a mob, and before the issue of the paper for the week following, entered our office and demanded of us that we should publish them one. Our name and address is Chilton, Fayette county, Illinois. A. SELLERS, Jr.,
Sept. 17, 1860. G. SELLERS.

The Insult to John Sherman.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, a neutral paper, says:

The scenes in front of the Continental Hotel, on Wednesday evening, on the occasion of the serenade to the Hon. John Sherman, were most disgraceful to those concerned in the attempt to interrupt the speaking by the use of the serenading, and well deserve the withering rebuke elicited from that gentleman. Here was a representative man, one whose lofty views and wonderful powers as a statesman, manifested during the last session of Congress, when his leader of the House, have won him the unbounded confidence of his political associates and the respect of his opponents; and yet such a man, whose reputation is the property, and should be the pride of whole country, cannot be allowed to make a simple address of thanks to his party friends who had collected to do him honor, without being exposed to such an exhibition of rowdyism as he was last witnessed among the lowest and most degraded of the population of our city. Mr. Sherman had just delivered, at National Hall, a speech of surpassing power, and that he would not give it. We told him no reasonable man could object to his declining to speak under the circumstances, but he said, was too fatigued, and that he would not give it. We told him he could do as he pleased,—that it was our property, and of no particular price. (the satirical case), he could have it, but not otherwise. Matters stood in this way until midnight,—he offering $500, and we holding to our price. It was determined to bring the thing to a crisis. He raised his offer to $550, and only gave us two minutes to decide whether we would take it or not, which we declined. "*I had FIVE HUNDRED all it shall come out for Lincoln.*" The crowd around him now numbered something like a hundred or a hundred and fifty, and about forty of these were Germans, and seeing a fight from Mr. Logan's determination was that it should not be published, we concluded, at the urging of one or two friends, to let him have it. The crowd that if we persisted and held out, that we "should not come out of the office alive," to sacrifice the $1.50 and save our lives. We were subsequently in the hands of the mob. Mr. Logan immediately handed us $50, saying he would fix the balance in the morning, and left the office. The next morning, when we came to settle, he and his friends declared it was only $500 that he had offered.

Seeing that it was their purpose to throw us into a disgraceful and involve us in an interminable law-suit, and having no friends who heard the bargain to prove the contract by, we accepted the $500 and gave a receipt in full for the entire amount by having, as estimated by us, the purpose. $250 was paid us down, which was almost immediately consumed in paying our debts, each claimant being on hand like an hungry wolf to get his share. We met all the demands presented, and the last night we left. He knew, however, a number of them agreed to be. The leaders was given us, and the other two, and the other two. Were month's position. After this we endeavored to collect the several amounts due us, but with little success. Some refusing that they would pay us when they got ready, and others not at all, assigning as a reason that we had changed, and that they did not believe they would pay us." With only two or three exceptions this was the case with all. Such was the treatment we received at the hands of Mr. Logan and his constituency. To sue for our claims, would not help us any, for none but a Democrat ever sat on a jury in that county, and who can expect justice at the hands of Democrats? As well might we expect a jury of horse-thieves to convict a man of horse stealing.

Mr. Logan has succeeded in crushing us for the time being, in taking from us our means of subsistance and throwing us out of employment, but the facts they are classed for premiums among natives and grades.

SHEEP.

As to wool, these are divided into the long-wooled, represented by the Bakwells, Cotswolds, and Leicesters, having the coarsest description of wool; the medium wooled, represented by the Southdowns, the wool being of medium grade as to length and fineness; and the fine wooled, represented by the Spanish and French Merinoes and the Saxony—the Saxony having the finest wool. We saw no Bakewells or Cots wolds on the ground, but there are shown very fine specimens of the other varieties. The long and medium wooled sheep furnish the mutton of commerce, while the fine-wooled sheep being useless for the table.

The McConnels of Morgan Co., are the great sheep raisers of the West. The high price of last year, produced by the demand for exportation to Texas, reduced their stock, by sales, to seventeen thousand head, their flock last year numbering over thirty thousand. Their stock is almost wholly French and Spanish Merinoes, and their crosses.

SWINE.

These are classed with reference to size, being known as the large, medium and small breeds. The first are represented by the Chester White, Yorkshires, Berkshires and Essexes. The second by the Berkshires only at this exhibition. The third, by the Suffolks, Essex and China. The Chester Whites seem to have originated in Chester county, Pa., probably derived from crosses of the various fine breeds introduced there from time to time, producing a variety hardy, prolific, symmetrical in form, size and color. The Yorkshires and Cumberlands are of recent introduction, having been imported by the Illinois Importing Association in 1856. With regard to the Grazier, it may be doubted whether there are many specimens of pure blood in the West. The improved breeds have their rise from the small-boned China, and the large breeds from the big-boned Russian. As to color, all the varieties are white, spotted or black, while a pure black, and the well-known Berkshire, which is mostly black. A noticeable characteristic of the Essex is that upon removal of the cuticle it dresses white.

The large breeds are best adapted to corn-producing sections, as Central Illinois; and the small breeds to dairy districts, where corn is not produced in such abundance. The merits of the varieties represented by the large and small breeds are very similar, each having their friends. The display in this department is very fine, some excellent specimens of each variety being on the ground. The very large size of some Berkshires and Suffolks exhibited, excited universal attention and remark; and if this be not accidental, these varieties may claim justly to be classed with the large breeds. The Berkshires are from stock imported, as before mentioned, by the Illinois Importing Association as recently, and if read a sneer as those are to follow its efforts, the enterprise is deserving of especial aid and encouragement.

All the large farmers in Central Illinois are represented by herds of hogs, among which Winnebago, merits especial notice, and has on the ground much the finest exhibition of Suffolks ever brought to the State Fair.

JACKS AND MULES.

The increasing attention given to the raising of mules, which is mainly confined to the central and southern portion of this state, has arisen from the great demand, which, like prairie, have in the market. They are used for labor in this State to but limited extent, the demand coming from the cotton growing States. It may be suggested as a serious question whether the breeding of mules will be as profitable, during a series of the planting, bleeding period, and the superabundant rice goes on east and west, night and day. Let the steed go to perdition, if only the riders teach their goal. (Loud applause and cheers.)

Oh, there is justice in history! He has it at last, the idol of his dreams—the object of his fondest wishes—for we look he has had his Administration sustained, for he has formed so many a semi-assault, for which he has stood so many a blow at the peace of the Republic, and which he so fiercely defended himself and his followers, for which he has begged and been a loafer and insulted 5 many an honest man, for which he made every rum-shop his headquarters and every rallies his rendezvous, (applause)—he has it at last, the nomination for the Presidency; but what he has craved as a boon, and which he has begged upon him as a curse, for he nominated, and feared that nomination is impossible! to be voted for, and to know that every vote for him is for Secession—for Disunion! (Cries of "No, no!") Every vote against him a vote for Lincoln, where he desired! to be worked for, and to be aware that those who do it, work not for him but for Lincoln! To be conscious of death! (Laughter and cheers. Oh, there is justice in history. (Applause.) As if resurrected by the wave of a mighty leader, whose voice does unlist millions into the field! At the street corners and crossroads you see him standing like a blind demagogue, with outstretched hands, begging for—berry of political harlots surrounding him, and begging for the miserable obolus of a vote; at the Democratic meetings, he must be dragged to the platform, and when he speaks, he is received with hisses and groans, (laughter) and when he is once called a black-hearted traitor, (cries of "no, no!") The party he hates that surround him with their clamorous bragging cry, steal every vote they receive for him, and put into their own pockets. (Laughter, and cheers.)

Where is the bold, powerful agitator, whose voice sounded so deliciously on every occasion? Behold him on his triumphant journey, (laughter) vainly trying to find his mother's home and his father's grave; (loud laughter) apologizing with downcast eyes for his uncalled-for and flagrant acquaintance in public, like one of the condemned spirits you read about in the myths of by gone ages, reluctantly personalizing the world, condemned to a more terrible punishment than Tantalus, who was tortured by an unearthly thirst, with grapes and water within his reach—more terrible than that of Danaides, who had to pour water into the leaky cask—for he is condemned to deliver that old speech of his over and over again, (applause and cheers and laughter,) and as he arrives at a hotel that has a balcony, as often as his hasty journey is arrested by a spontaneous gathering; and when you hear a subterranean spectral voice cry out "my great principle of non-intervention."—that is the dead squatter sovereign stoning for the evil deeds he committed in his bodily existence. (Prolonged laughter and cheers.) Not long ago he haunted the railroad crossings and cities of New England; then the cotton fields of the South; the ghastly and pallid faces and blue lips of the Boston City Hall and stone stores, aimed at making it the best Emporium of the West to the West, and now could trust him faithfully to execute our goods—trust from the manufacturer he will be able to go to them to pull all strings.

WM. H. HOSS & CO.,
Nos. 187 and 189 Lake street.

The Largest Retail House West of New York.

EVERYTHING NEW.

Our New Goods are now coming in,

including all the Novelties in

LADIES' BELTS, BELT RIBBONS,
CLASPS, &c., HAIR NETS AND PINS.

A large assortment of Balmoral Tuck and Thread Laces, Valenciennes in two of the FANCIEST FRENCH COLORS.

FRENCH AND GERMAN CORSETS,
GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c., &c., &c.

We offer Choice Goods and all at low prices. Wholesale and Retail.

B. F. & A. HALL, Jobbers of Notions, Importers of Laces, Embroideries, &c., &c., &c.
ADDISON GRAVES,
No. ——LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

NATIVE WILD GRAPE WINE.

This wine is a pure juice of the grape, and is recommended by our leading physicians as an efficient remedy for Dyspepsia. It promises the sick equal to any wine ever offered to the public, and

Is Superior to any other Native Wine.

For sale by the case or gallon by the proprietor,
JOHN HOLLAND,
No. 1 Tremont House, Lake street.

DOUGLAS AS A CANDIDATE.

There is Justice in History.

Extract from Gen. Pierce's great speech in New York on Tuesday, Sept. 18.

Gentlemen, will you here patience enough to listen to a few remarks about Douglas as the Presidential candidate?" (Go on, go on—Laughter.) Well after these exploits, he thought he was fit to be a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and so his name went before the Charleston Convention. But, wonderful to tell, the whole Southern Democracy seemed to be united against him; and I honestly declare I think the Harry Percy of the wing, it might have found a more abject and less excusing tool, but it could hardly expect to find a more daring, reckless, and unscrupulous one. What was the reason of their opposition? Was it the Constitutional quibbles about which they had been contending? The whole difference was merely imaginary. Was it that the slaveholders thought a man who had betrayed his own section of the country could not be relied upon in his promises to be faithful to another? It was more honorable than judicious in the Slave Power to be governed by such a feeling. No, I think the true reason was they did not know him, and it shows that Mr. Douglas never had sagacity enough to understand his own position. The slave power will sometimes, for expediency's sake, condescend to make a Northern man President, if he consents to be its unconditional tool, but it will never elevate one who aspires to be anything but a tool of the party. (That's I.) Mr. Douglas ought to have understood that. There was his mistake. However willing he may have been to serve them, he had to serve them on their terms, but in their own way. He affected independence, and he fell. I think the South acted against their own interest, for in Judge Douglas they would have had a man in the Presidential Chair who would have shrunk from nothing to regain their favor. It is my conviction that he would have been a more ultra Pro-Slavery President than Breckinridge, or Jefferson Davis, or Siddell, and I wish they would still conclude to take him so as to place every man in his proper position. (Cheers.) You see we are not afraid of your combinations.

But the mistake was committed. They opposed him to the last, and Judge Douglas saw that his nomination in Charleston was an impossibility. Then his friends moved an adjournment of the Convention, and carried it. They were to reassemble at Baltimore a few weeks afterward. In the meantime, Mr. Douglas saw a last chance of appeasing the South. He grasped at it with eagerness eagerness, and he saw the great prize slipping from his hands, and he staked his all upon a last cast. On the 15 h. and 16 h of May he arose in the Senate, and in one of the most elaborate efforts of his life, he made the following statement; and Douglas Democrats I claim your special attention. Listen!

"It is part of the history of the country that under this doctrine of non intervention—this doctrine that you delight to call Squatter sovereignty—the people of New Mexico have introduced and protected Slavery in the whole of that Territory, under that doctrine they have converted a tract of Free Territory larger than Terri ory more than five times the size of the State of New York. Under this doctrine slavery has been extended not only up to 36 deg. 30 min., but up to 38 deg., giving a degree and a half more slave territory than you ever claimed. * * * What square inch of free territory has been converted into slave territory on the American continent since the Revolution, exceptin New Mexico and Virginia, under the principle of non intervention affirmed at Charleston? If it is true that the principle of non intervention has protected slavery in that comparatively Northern and cold region, where did you expect it to go, about you trust the same principle further South, when you come to acquire additional Territory from Mexico? Will not the same principle protect you in the Northern States of Mexico when they are acquired, since they are now surrounded by slave Territory?"

Go, Douglas men, what a fall is this! Did you not tell us that when the Nebraska Bill was enacted, that this law was the most efficient way of introducing free labor into the Territories? Have you not, since that time, stood on every day since 1854 that the principle of Popular Sovereignty as expounded by Mr. Douglas would most certainly lead to the Territories from the grasp of Slavery? And now look there! Your own master and prophet admits, *unhesitatingly*, BOASTS of it—that this same principle gave to slavery more than it ever claimed, and that since the organization of the American Republic not a square foot of free territory was ever converted into slave territory, but by the same measure which you represented to us as the greatest and most reliable engine of free labor! Your own master and prophet tells you that in your own faces, and in the face of all mankind, and in the face of posterity, that you have been lying most atrociously—lying over day after day the last six years. [Applause.] This was unkind —as it not, Douglasites of the North?

No; I am not joking. It was terribly unkind. All he said was most certainly, most undoubtedly, most unconirovertably true; but, I declare that if he had the least regard for the feelings of his friends—the least sympathy for them in their awkward embarrassments—he ought to have been in the last on earth to make that statement. (Cheers.) Did he not know that you had supported him and done all you could for him on the false pretense that his great principle worked the excess on of slavery from the Territories? Did he not know that you had pledged your honor—had staked your character for truth and veracity upon that pretense? He knew it well. He knew it in his secret raitives. When returning, on Monday last they reached Rock Creek, where the little rains had raised, and unconscious of its danger, they drove in, and horses, buggy and all were carried down stream. With difficulty he saved himself, but his wife, children and horses were drowned.

The Columbus *Citizen* of the 8th inst. says:

We are informed that the negro plot mentioned by us as having been discovered in Lycoming, Fayette county, Ohio, a few days ago, negroes were taken up and whipped for insubordination, and from this sprang the report.

The LYCEUM *Press* says:

It is rumored here that the Cherokees have had a fight caused by the Abolition excitement. Abolition missionaries and converts, to the number of 150, have been slain, and seven of the principal chiefs.

A man by the name of McLarey has been tried at Cameron, Adam county, on a charge of abolitionism, and was acquitted.

The HENDERSON INDEPENDENT HERALD.—We learn from the Henderson *Times* that after patient and protracted investigation, the vigilance committee found Green Herndon and his servant girl guilty of burning the town of Henderson, and they were hung on Saturday, August 25.

Failure of the Newspaper Express.

The early express, by which the morning papers have for some time been carried north and west several hours in advance of the night trains, is to be discontinued after to-day. Mr. Shears, the gentleman who started the enterprise, abandoned it, we believe, two or three weeks since, when it was continued by the railroad company. It has not, however, proved to be remunerative.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HAVING MUCH ENLARGED AND IMPROVED Our premises within the last month, and determined from this time out

TO BUY AND SELL

For Nett Cash Only,

We will exhibit on

MONDAY, SEPT. 17, 1860,

All the choicest Novelties in

Dress Goods, Shawls,
Embroideries, Cloaks,
Hosiery, Gloves, Laces,

And Incomparably

The Largest, Choicest and Cheapest Stock of General

DRESS GOODS,

EVER EXHIBITED WEST OF NEW YORK.

We bought at the Auction Sales of Messrs. THORN HAILARD and PATRICK LUPIN, (the last named in the trade.)

Over 500 Pieces French Merinos.

We will sell

Dollar Quality for Five Shillings.

Ten Shilling Quality for Seven Shillings.

Sublime Quality, best made, for Ten Shillings, regular price 14s.

We have now in store 500 pieces Merino Plaids, at 25 cents per yard; 450 pieces Merino Plaids, at 37½ cents per yard; 1,000 pieces of 4-4 Delaine, at 12½ cents per yard; 500 pieces of 4-4 Delaine, at 18¾ cents per yard; 500 pieces of 4-4 Delaine, at 25 cents per yard; 500 pieces of 4-4 Delaine, at 31¼ cents per yard; 1,000 pieces of 4-4 Delaine, at 37½ cents per yard; 500 pieces of 4-4 Delaine, at 50 cents per yard; 1,000 pieces of 4-4 Delaine, at 62½ cents per yard; 1,000 pieces of 4-4 Delaine, at 75 cents per yard; 1,000 pieces of 4-4 Delaine, at $1 per yard; 500 pieces 7-8 Delaine, at 50 cents per yard; 1,000 pieces 7-8 Delaine, at 62½ cents per yard; 1,000 pieces 7-8 Delaine, at 75 cents per yard; 1,000 pieces 7-8 Delaine, at $1 per yard; 500 pieces 7-8 Delaine, at $1 25 per yard; 1,000 pieces 7-8 Delaine, at $1 50 per yard; 1,000 pieces 7-8 Delaine, at $1 75 per yard; 1,000 pieces 7-8 Delaine, at $2 per yard; 1,000 pieces 7-8 Delaine, at $2 25 per yard; 1,000 pieces 7-8 Delaine, at $2 50 per yard; 1,000 pieces 7-8 Delaine, at $2 75 per yard; 1,000 pieces 7-8 Delaine, at $3 per yard; 1,000 pieces 7-8 Delaine, at $3 25 per yard; 1,000 pieces 7-8 Delaine, at $3 50 per yard; 1,000 pieces 7-8 Delaine, at $3 75 per yard; 1,000 pieces 7-8 Delaine, at $4 per yard; 1,000 pieces 7-8 Delaine, at $4 25 per yard; 1,000 pieces 7-8 Delaine, at $4 50 per yard; 1,000 pieces 7-8 Delaine, at $4 75 per yard; 1,000 pieces 7-8 Delaine, at $5 per yard; 1,000 pieces 7-8 Delaine, at $5 25 per yard; 1,000 pieces 7-8 Delaine, at $5 50 per yard; 1,000 pieces 7-8 Delaine, at $5 75 per yard; 1,000 pieces 7-8 Delaine, at $6 per yard; 1,000 pieces 7-8 Delaine, at $6 25 per yard; 1,000 pieces 7-8 Delaine, at $6 50 per yard; 1,000 pieces 7-8 Delaine, at $6 75 per yard; 1,000 pieces 7-8 Delaine, at $7 per yard; 1,000 pieces 7-8 Delaine, at $7 25 per yard; 1,000 pieces 7-8 Delaine, at $7 50 per yard; 1,000 pieces 7-8 Delaine, at $7 75 per yard; 1,000 pieces 7-8 Delaine, at $8 per yard; 1,000 pieces 7-8 Delaine, at $8 25 per yard; 1,000 pieces 7-8 Delaine, at $8 50 per yard; 1,000 pieces 7-8 Delaine, at $8 75 per yard

Special Notices.

Boston Whisky Bitters—These popular Bitters contain all the nourishing and invigorating qualities of the Pure Corn Distillery Whisky, but are compounded with such skill and care that they are entirely free from the fusel oil, which is so injurious to the health, especially subject for the use of the public. As a Tonic for Old People, delicate ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed. In all cases of Weakness or Debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For Sale by Druggists, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons and Restaurants generally. Depot, Hamden Dunham and Lewis Andrews, Proprietors, Hamden Dunham and Lewis Andrews, Proprietors, whose names are an invaluable Remedy; and are a public guarantee of Genius and Power.

For sale in Quincy, Belvidere, in cases of one and two dozen, by Wholesale by Druggists and Grocers every where.

W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 29 Tremont street, Boston, Mass. sept 29-w3m

J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago. sept 29-dw3y

S. S. LANDIS, Agent. sept 29-dw3y

☞ Two Verdicts from two very important sources, in relation to

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

The first of these decisions is from the pen of Dr. Gardner, who has no equal in this country as an analytic chemist, and deserves the eyes to be absolutely free from deleterious ingredients. This may be called

THE SCIENTIFIC VERDICT.

The second decision is a popular one. The thousands who use the dye are unanimous in recommending it above all others, for the exquisite naturalness of the tints and the harmless, and the rapidity of its effect. This is

THE PUBLIC VERDICT.

The dye can be seen with exactness in three months may be seen at the establishment of CHRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Install everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Sold by JNO. D. PARK, 124 Lake street. sept 29-w3m

☞ Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint.—Hagdon's Compound Extract of Rose Bark is the best remedy known, for the cure of these diseases. In the Mississippi Valley it bears the highest reputation for its curative properties. For children teething it is invaluable. Prepared only and sold by J. & C. HAGDON, St. Louis, Missouri. Sold by Jno. D. Park, 124 Lake st., Chicago. sept 29-w3m

☞ Fever and Ague is a terrible disease. Of all the ills that flesh is heir to, it is the vilest; it is the most insidious, the most torturing, in its progress, and the most defiant of medical skill. Fever and Ague turns day to night, and night to day. It makes one desperate of life than consumption, because it is more easily induced, and therefore more prevalent. It is now conceded by all physicians that it originates in the blood. Day by day the sufferer grows weaker and weaker, and next year does he fear a strong consciousness of approaching death. We have said that the disease is one of those which has scarcely always defied medical science—a few cases having been once in a while cured and reported. We recommend DR. J. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as conferring human by generally, as a sure and speedy cure.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally everywhere. sept 29-w3m

☞ Established, A. D. 1751.—Brandreth's Pills remove from the body, to cavities, the bowels, and the water of the circulation, those dead matters which, if not here, which occasion that peculiar heavy feeling in which he labors, &c. These purely vegetable pills do not let open a door to disease, but remove the cause which unless they do has saved many a valuable life, and DARKNESS'S Pills should, therefore, be in every house ready.

Dr. James Lull, of Potsdam, N. Y., writes, Aug. 11, 1859:

"I met with a man three weeks ago who had slightly sliced his finger two or three days before, which caused inflammation, and swelling had extended to his shoulder, &c., rising him of rest or sleep. The hand was turning dark colored, and on the point of mortification. I put there at once, and during the night I gave him a whole box of pills, applied a yeast poultice, and saved his life." Sold, price 25 cents, at No. 294 Canal st., New York, and by all Druggists.

Sold by GEORGE K. STANTON, General Western Agent, at South Clark street, Chicago, and by all respectable dealers in medicine. sept13-1m

Boarding.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

AT SPRINGSIDE,

On Owasco Lake, two miles from Auburn, Cayuga Co., N.Y.

HENRY W. DWIGHT, Principal.
WILLIAM F. BEACH, Associate Principal.

"A number of pupils desired to Thorough Fits."

TERMS, $75 per Annum, payable in advance at 3 months. Circulars, containing full information, sent on application. Reference is made to Rev. Dr. Hawks, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. Dr. Taylor, Rev. Dr. Potts, Rev. Dr. Hutchinson, D. D. Forbes, Esq., Rev. Dr. Anthon, Theological Seminary, Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Eddy, Rev. Dr. Berrian, Rev. Dr. Haight, Columbia College, Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Rev. Dr. Vinton, Rev. Dr. Smith, Rev. Dr. Cox, Rev. Dr. Hall, Auburn; Hon. Millard Fillmore, Buffalo; S. A. Goodwin, Esq., Hartford; Smith Gray, Esq., Boston, Bankers, Chicago; George B. Newton, Lockport, N. Y. sept 29-w3m

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

The State University of Iowa

Has been reorganized, and will be opened for the reception of students, on the third Wednesday in September next.

FACULTY:

REV. SILAS TOTTEN, D. D., L.L. D., President and Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy and Rhetoric.

REV. JAMES HUGHES, M. D., D. D., Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

REV. OLIVER M. SPENCER, A. M., Professor of Languages.

NELSON R. LEONARD, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.

T. S. PARVIN, ESQ., Curator and Librarian and Instructor in Natural History.

D. FRANKLIN WALLS, A. B., Principal of the Normal Department.

Iowa City, August 23d. aug 29-2w

PALMER'S ACADEMY, No. 213

State street, third door south of Adams.

The Fall Term of this Institution

HAS NOW COMMENCED.

TERMS AT ABOUT ONE-HALF THE USUAL RATES. Circulars will be found at all of the Book Stores on Lake street.

W. D. PALMER, A. M., Principal.

Evening Schools will commence on the first of October. aug29-1m

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 3 Fast Thirty-First street, New York,

Will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 20th. Mrs. Hoffman will be at home after Sept. 10, prior to which calls appointments made by letter will receive prompt attention. aug29-1m

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.—

Fall Term opens Sept. 12th. Faculty includes a President and eight Professors and Instructors. Languages: Course of study equivalent to the best Eastern Colleges. Academical Department. Commercial Department. Course of study embraces all that is required to enter any College, or for a good business education. Open to both sexes. Pupils must be 12 years old. State street cars convey students for 5 cts each. sept1-1m

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY

—AT—

LAKE FOREST ILLINOIS.

The Fall Term in this Institution, conducted by Rev. E. DICKINSON, D.D., AND DAUGHTERS, will commence on

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th,

And with accommodations for an additional number of Boarding as well as Day Scholars.

Circulars, containing all desirable information, will be given on application by letter or otherwise. jy7-d&w 3m

CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—For young Ladies and Gentlemen.—Corner of Van Buren st. and Kedzie Place. The Fall Session will commence

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1860.

Terms as low as in similar Institutions. Circulars will be found at Grigg's Book Store.

T. W. BRUCE, A. M.,
Principal & Proprietor.

aug29-2m

F. G. BERTRAU'S FRENCH and ENGLISH SCHOOL, for Young Ladies, 168 & 172 Clark st., corner of Lake, will open on the 3rd of September next. In view of the peculiar state of financial affairs, the Principal has made a great sacrifice and reduction in the terms of his new Circular, which may be obtained at the Institution, or at Messrs. Griggs & Co.'s, 29 & 31 Lake st. aug29-2m&w

YOUNG LADIES HIGH SCHOOL

No. 63 Edina Place,

BETWEEN VAN BUREN AND HARRISON STS.

The Fall Term of this institution, conducted by the Misses P. & M. STEVENS, will begin on Monday, Sept. 19th, inst. aug29-1m

DEARBORN SEMINARY ON

Wabash ave. bet. Randolph and Washington sts.

The next term of this Institution for Young Ladies will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 3rd, 1860. No. 120 Illustrated Catalogues can be obtained by calling at the Seminary. jy28-d&w 3m

HYDE PARK SEMINARY.—

The second year of this Institution will open on the 19th of September. Catalogues may be had at Grigg's Bookstore, 59 Lake street, and at Hyde Park Post Office, Hamilton street. For further information apply to Mrs. C. V. Waite, Hyde Park, Cook county, Illinois. jy28-d&w 3m

CHICAGO ACADEMY.

THE FIFTH YEAR

OF THE MISSES LANE AND BAKER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,

Monday, Sept. 17th, at 218 Wabash-av.

References may be made to Rev. W. A. Stearns, President of Amherst College; Prof. O. C. Felton, President of Harvard University; Prof. C. A. Child, Harvard University; Prof. Jas. Pierce, Harvard University; Prof. G. F. Hayes, Madison University.

Reference is also kindly permitted to the following gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution:

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Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, September 18, 1860.

The money market is quiet, and quotations remain at yesterday's figures. Exchange is steady at ¼ per cent premium and were it exercised this entire shipments would be resumed in a day or two, rates would advance. It is firm in the street at ½ and full bank rates are sometimes obtained. The buying rate is ½, though a fraction above has been sometimes paid.

Currency has been accumulating for the past few days, and is plenty. Gold—buying rates ½, selling 1 per cent. Some dealers regard it at ¼@¾ above these figures.

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad line in the second week of September were:

	1859.	1860.	Inc. or Dec.
Freight.....	$ 76,756.17	$ 44,238 00	Dec...$32,518 17
Passengers....	17,941 80	12,201.63	Dec... 5,740 17
Total.....	$94,697.97	$56,439.63	Dec...$38,258.34

The earnings of the Great Western Railway, of Canada, for week ending 14th inst., were:

Passengers.....	$ 9,702.91
Freight and Live Stock.....	9,736.44
Mails and Sund. ies.....	1,236.64
	$20,676.99
Corresponding week of last year.....	21,741.44
Increase.....	1,065.55

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.—Weekly Statement of earnings, 9th to 16th Sept. 1860:

	This Week.	Prev't week.	to this last	Same time last year.
Passengers.....	$ 6,000.00	$ 7,000.00	$13,000.00	$13,000.00
Freight.....	14,014.00	16,000.00	30,014.00	27,000.00
Mails and Express.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Total.....	$ 22,014.00	$ 25,000.00	$ 47,014.00	$ 44,000.00
Corresponding period in 1859.....	19,000.00	25,000.00	44,000.00	
Increase in 1860.....	$ 3,014.00		$ 3,014.00	

EARNINGS OF THE GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—For the week of Sept., 9th to 15th:

	1859.	1860.	Inc. or Dec.
Freight.....	$ 36,253.19	$ 40,690.77	$ 4,437.64 Inc.
Passengers.....	11,042.81	6,115.13	11,157.75 Dec.
Mails &c.....	1,240.00	1,240.00	125.00 Inc.
Total.....	$ 48,536.00	$ 48,045.90	$ 6,797.11 Dec.

U. S. Patents.—

LOBAN.—The *Democrat* of this morning says:

The demands for money, either on the local line or time bills, were not equal to the Bank income. There was considerable activity at some of the Banks, selling exchange, paying checks, &c.; but at others there was the usual dullness. The calls for Eastern Exchange were pretty large, and brokers were unable to buy at less than the regular selling rates—¼ prem. for currency and bankable funds. The buying rates of New Orleans is not higher than par, and selling rate ¼ prem., though round lots could be had at ¼ less. Gold is in good demand ¼ prem. buying, though it is difficult to procure under ¼ and ¼ prem. selling.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 18.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—Business during the past week has been quite active in almost all departments of trade and commerce. The shipments of flour, wheat, and corn have been liberal, but were restricted owing to a scarcity of tonnage.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of leading articles of commerce during the past week and since Jan. 1, compared with 1859:

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO:

	Week ending Sept. 15, 1860.	Previous week.	Since Jan. 1, 1860.	Same time in 1859.
Flour, bbls.....	24,057	24,638	561,512	2,454,841
Wheat, bu.....	218,411	19,352	13,606,034	9,3 .,766
Corn, bu.....	16,400	15,000	367	3,1 .,000
Oats, bu.....	18,000	15,000	367,238	1,5 .,000
Barley, bu.....	11,772	10,000	367,238	1,5 .,000
Rye, bu.....	1,000	1,000	4,34,.15	1,40,,000
Potatoes, bus.....			343,345	180,000
Beef, bbls.....			2,000	2,000
Pork, bbls.....			1,000	1,000
Lard, lbs.....			1,000,000	1,0 .,000
Live Hogs, No.....	2,113	4,117	116,700	64,000
Cattle, No.....			2,000	2,000
Hides, No.....	2,483	2,733	91,939	47,000
Tallow, lbs.....	4,000	4,000	104,000	52,000
Wool, lbs.....	4,000	2,000	74,000	40,000
Highwines, bbls.....	1,000	1,000	26,000	13,000
Dried Fruit, lbs.....	7,000	7,000	1,111,941	704,000
Seeds, lbs.....			1,000	
Broom Corn, lbs.....	40,000	15,000	115,555	19,711
Lead, pigs.....	1,000	1,000	26,000	13,000
Lead, lbs.....	267,763	318,297	7,491,305	4,441,057
Shot, lbs.....	2,000	2,000	52,000	26,000

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week ending Sept. 15, 1860.	Previous week.	Since Jan. 1, 1860.	Same time in 1859.
Flour.....	9,367	12,200	378,251	2,0 .,541
Wheat, bu.....	29,000	20,000	4,5 .,000	2,0 .,000
Corn.....	142,845	58,231	11,403,454	1,10 .,000
Oats.....	2,000	2,000	44,000	644,0 .
Barley.....	3,000	3,000	6,262	42,137
Rye.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Pork, bbls.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Lard, lbs.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Cattle.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Hogs.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Hides, No.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Tallow, lbs.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Highwines, bbls.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Dried Fruit, lbs.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Seeds, lbs.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Broom Corn, lbs.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Lead, pigs.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Lead, lbs.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Shot, lbs.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past 24 hours:

	Flour bbls.	Wht bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.	Seed lbs.
By Lake.....	102	5000	2000	14500	1000	4000	2000
By R. R.....	1,000	24,000	48,000	3,000	000	1,000	000
Total.....	1,102	29,000	50,000	17,500	1,000	5,000	2,000

BROOM CORN.—During the past week there has been several small lots sold loose at $70@$80 00—taken by local manufacturers; but shippers are generally holding off for lower prices. Sales to-day were—1 ton at $70.00; 1½ tons at $75.00; 1½ tons at $70.00.

BUTTER.—The supply of fine butter during the past week has been fair, but owing to a more limited shipping demand the market is scarcely so full. The quality, however, is coarse. We quote:—Firkin, 10@11c; extra do, 11½c; Dairy Butter, 12@13c.

COOPERAGE.—The market remains quiet and nothing, except for Ash hoops and Hickory hoops which are in fair demand. Packing barrel staves are also low. We quote as follows:

	Per M.
Packing Barrels.....	$ 18.00
Flour Barrels, from bev.....	21.00
" without iron hoops.....	18.00
Whisky Barrels.....	24.00
Half Barrels.....	18.00
Kegs.....	10.00
Flour Barrels, flat hoops.....	18.00
Whisky Barrels, " "	20.00
Flour bbls, heads and headings, W. M.....	0 00@0 00
Flour bbls, heads and headings, R. M.....	0 00@0 00
Hickory poles, ₩ M.....	15.00@16.00
Ash poles, ₩ M.....	4.00@5.00

COAL.—The advance in up-freights renders the market for coal tending upwards. During the week two cargoes of Rex were sold to arrive at $2.9@4.00 of 2,000 lbs.

CHEESE.—Market firmer, with a good demand at 10½@11c for prime factory; 9½@10c for Western Reserve, and 8@9c for common to fair.

DRUGS.—Quinine, crips, $1.60@1.80 per ounce; Morphine $5.50; Borax, refined, 22@23c; Alcoa, 3@4c; Bromine, crude, 45c; Camphor, refined, 60@62c; Cream Tartar, 45 @46c; Bleaching, East India, 6½@7c; Madder, 14@15c; Cochineal 90 @95c; Indigo, 75@$1.00; Quicksilver, 65@70c; Opium, $7.00@7.25; Annatto, 50@55c; Turpentine, spirits, 40@42c per ℔; Soda Ash, 2½@3c; Sal Soda, 2½@3c; Sugar Lead, 19@20c; Chile Saltpetre, 9½@9¾c; Tartaric Acid, 60@70c; Gum Shellac 45@50c.

EGGS.—In better demand, with an advance on the week of 2c—closing at 15@15½c per doz.

FRUIT.—Apples—In good request and steady at $1.25@ 2.00 per bbl for Prime Michigan. Peaches—Scarce and firm at $1.50@2.00 for common to fair, and $2.50@3.25 for fair to prime. No plums in the market.

FISH.—The supply is ample and the market is very firm. We quote: No. 1 Whitefish, $2.25; No. 2, $1.00; No. 1 Trout, $5.12½; No. 2, $4.50.

GROCERIES.—SUGAR.—The following are the closing quotations for Sugars in New Orleans and over New Orleans: fully fair 6@6½c; prime 6¾c; Porto Rico, 7½@8c; Cuba, 7½@8c; New York Refined White Coffee, 10c. New York Crushed, Powdered and Coffee—yield, 10¾@10¾c. Philadelphia, Y. Sugar House, eights, "original process": Rebolled, Plantation, 8@9c; N. Y. Syrups, 30@35c; Golden syrup, 42@45c. Coffee—Market quiet. Rio, 14½@15c; Maracaibo, 15@16c; Java, 20@21c; Laguayra, 16@17c; O. G. Java, 26@ 27½c; Mocha, 24@25c. Rice—7@7½c. Spices—Cassia, 21@23c; Pepper, 15@16c; Allspice, 12@13c; Cloves, 20@22c.

HAY.—The market continues without material change, except that the demand for Timothy is more active at our quotations, and prices are still selling upwards.—The following are the closing quotations of Friday, Saturday and Monday: Prairie is now at $7@$8 00 per ton; Timothy is at $12@$14 00 per ton at stacks.

HIDES.—The market on the 13th inst. with a good yard and shipping demand—sales of 2,000 at 6½@6¾c; asked 7@7½c; Dry Flint 12@13c. Sheep Pelts, September, 40@45c each.

HOGS WINES.—There is no change to note in the market. Sales to-day were—140 bbls city at 21c; 130 bbls country at 19½c in Drove.

HONEY.—The market is very quiet at the following quotations: Comb in 1 lb. sections, 20@22c; Extracted, 10@ 12c. Under light receipts and a good shipping inquiry, the market during the past week has been firm and steady. Sales to-day were—100 bbls No. 1 at 7½c; 50 bbls No. 2 at 6½c; 50 bbls do at 6¾c; 50 bbls do at 7c; 5,000 lbs do at 6½c; 5,000 lbs do at 6¾c in store; 5,000 lbs do at 6½c afloat.

LIVE.—Hydraulic Lime, in round lots, $1.40; Rosendale (Cement $4.25.

MILL STUFF.—Middlings are in limited demand at $13 00@14 00 per ton. Bran, $9.50@10.00.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork.—The stock is light and the market firm at $16.50 at which several hundred barrels were sold during the week for local trade. To-day 400 bbls were taken for shipment to Detroit at $16.87. City Mess also Sucar-Cured Hams.—Trade—The only transaction of the week was a sale of 60 tbls prime Lard (summer rendered) at 11½c, cash.

POTATOES.—Market quiet and stock entirely nominal at 40@50.

SALT.—During the past week we have had a steady demand for small lots, and have sold 2,000 bbls at $1.30 @1.35 per bbl. To-day 500 barrels were taken for shipment to Detroit at $1.37½. Coarse Salt—The only transaction of the week was a sale of 60 tbls prime Lard (summer rendered) at 11½c, cash.

SEEDS.—Timothy seed, in good demand and about 5c higher, with sales at $2.30@2.35. Rides firm.

There are but few vessels in port; but the expectation of a good fleet with the first fair wind, the depressed freights. The engagements of the week are—To Toronto, by propeller to Colling wood, Wheat at 10½c; to Montreal, by propeller to Collingwood, Wheat at 10½c; to Buffalo, by sail vessels, 20c for wheat from Milwaukee; 22½c from Milwaukee, and 14c from this port for vessels to arrive.

Cotton Planters at New York—Sept. 17.—The shipments of wheat to Liverpool were large, including parcels which have arrived and previously contracted for. The aggregate was in the neighborhood of 135,000 bushels, chiefly in all the way to 47s 6d per quarter for No. 2 spring. The London engagement of wheat was reported at 14d., in ship's bags, and flour at 6s. To Antwerp 30,000 bushels of wheat were engaged on private terms. A vessel was reported to load for Cardiff, in Wales, with wheat at 12d., in bulk. One vessel was reported for Glasgow with flour at 5s 6d, and another on Irish port at 14d., in ship's bags.

COMMERCIAL MEMORANDA.—This morning's Com-

The Europa was telegraphed this morning, with Liverpool dates to the 8th instant. There had been a continuance of good weather, and the harvest was progressing favorably. The decline on Thursday was 2@3d on flour, 6d on wheat, and 1s 6d on corn.

The wheat market opened steady; but as soon as the steamer was announced, a decline of 2@3d was experienced. In the afternoon, however, owing to an active speculative demand, and the prospect of lower freights, the market rallied and closed firm at the ruling prices before the *Europa's* news were received. About 110 000 bushels changed hands, at 8@38c for No. 1 spring in store; 79@82c for No. 2 spring; and 73c for Rejected—closing with a fair demand at 82c for No. 2 Spring. Besides the above sales for prompt delivery, about 50 000 bushels were sold for delivery at this week, seller's option, at 80@85c for No. 2 in store. Winter wheat was quiet and neglected. The Flour market was unusually depressed, and we quote 4 decline of 15@20c per bbl. The sales were light at $4.55@4.75 for good to choice spring extras; but there were but few buyers at over $4.50 for the best brands offered. The Corn market was firm, and prices ruled a shade higher. About 50,000 bushels were sold at 57@58c for No. 1 and 56c for No. 2 in store;—the demand being chiefly for No. 2. Oats were in good request and firm at 30c for No. 2 in store and 31½c for clean afloat. Rye, also in store. Barley, dull. Highwines, quiet, with sales of city at 21c, and country at 19½c. Alcohol, 45@47c. Mess Pork, firm at $19 50. Timothy seed, in good demand and about 5c higher, with sales at $2.30@2.35. Rides firm.

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COMMERCIAL MEMORANDA.—This morning's Com-

WOOD.—The supply is limited and the market is firm at $2.62½ by the wagon.

WOOL.—There is little doing in the West markets and prices are almost entirely nominal, as follows:

Full blood Merinos.....	nominal
Three-fourths Merinos.....	nominal
Common grades.....	nominal

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.—Pails painted bulls $1.85@2.00; cedar stained and dashes $1.60 each; wood smoke pipe handles per dozen; painted iron do $1.35 per doz; measures, in nests, $2@$2.25 per nest. Iron bound grain measures, with rims, $6.50 per doz; do cedar bound measures $5.50 per doz; finery wire brooms $1.75@2.00 per doz; plain do $1.25@1.50 per doz; clothes pins, loaded in bond, $1.00; do straight in boxes 75c per box; white oak baskets loaded $8.00 per doz; do cedar do $6.00 per doz; washboards, ribs, $1.00 per doz; butter dishes $1.00 per doz; Fisher's mattocks $1.50 per doz; Missouri mattocks 90c per doz.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Lumber Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, 1860.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of Lumber, Lath, Shingles, &c., during the past week, and since January 1, with comparative statistics:

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, &C.

	Week ending Sept. 15, 1860.	Week ending Sept. 8, 1860.	Same time 1859.
Lumber, M.....	3,800,000	1,000,000	23,000,000
Shingles, M.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	10,000,000
Lath, M.....	250,000	200,000	2,000,000
Pickets, No.....	4,000	4,000	200,000
Timber, M.....	1,000	1,000	10,000

SHIPMENTS OF LUMBER DURING THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 15.

	Lumber	Shingles	Lath	Pickets
By Lake.....	M. Feet. 1,000,000	M. No. 500,000	M. No. 200,000	No. 200,000
By R. R.....	2,800,000	500,000	250,000	1,000
Total.....	$3,800,000	$1,000,000	$450,000	$1,200,000
Corresponding week last year.....	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Increase.....	$2,800,000	$500,000	$450,000	$200,000
Decrease.....				

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	Lumber	Shingles	Lath	Pickets
By Lake.....	M. Feet. 1,000,000	M. No. 500,000	M. No. 200,000	No. 200,000
By R. R.....	2,800,000	500,000	250,000	1,000
Total.....	$3,800,000	$1,000,000	$450,000	$1,200,000
Corresponding week last year.....	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Increase.....	$2,800,000	$500,000	$450,000	$200,000
Decrease.....				

LUMBER.—The receipts during the week, as will be seen from the above tables, amount to nearly seven million feet. During the corresponding week in 1859 the receipts amounted to 1,937,000 feet.

The market during the past week has been active and firm. Dealers in the country, who have been holding off for the past few weeks for lower prices, are now in the market filling out their assortments.

In regard to rates we have done them unwell—a very large amount of the receipts being previously engaged. But from the few sales made, we may quote an advance of about 50c per thousand feet. At the close good cargoes of lumber were held at $11.00@12, and very common cargoes were sold at $9.50@10. The following are a few of the

SALES DURING THE WEEK.

Cargo of s hr. Washington, from Muskegon, at $10.50 in Hyman; cargo of schr. M'Donough, from Muskegon, mill run, at $10.50; cargo of brig Powhatan, from Green Bay, at $9.00; and 8 cribs of first timber at $9.00; cargo of s hr. Col. Glover, from Grand River, at $9.00; cargo of s hr. Forester, (dry common barely), from Grand River, at $9 00 (60 days); cargo of brig Empress, f om Manistique, at $9.00; cargo of sch'r. Arrow, from Grand River, strips and stock boards at $9.00.

There has been a good demand for lumber in the yards during the past week; and prices are gradually working upwards. Nearly all the dealers have advanced their prices to 1 and 2 cents per hundred feet, and those who are still selling at $11, and at the close of the week, a dealer sold 19,000 feet common qualities from the yard at $12.00. There is a better demand for upper qualities than for some time past, and some very fine lots have been sold to St. Louis and St. Joseph dealers at about our quotations. The five feet board continue scarce, and prices for this length range from 50c@$1 higher than for other lengths.

SHINGLES.—The supply of shingles remains limited, and under a good demand, prices continue to tend upwards. During the week, we have also as follows:—100,000 sawed shingles to arrive from Green Bay, at $2.00; 100,000 do several at $2.25; 70,000 sawed Shingles to arrive at $1.75 per thousand at D. pore; cargo of prime A 1 Shingles from Sugar Island at $2.25; cargo of do to arrive at $2.75. Prime A 1 shaved Shingles are generally selling at $3 per M; and some of the coasters are holding out at $3.50@3.50.

LATH.—There is a scarcity of Lath, and the market is firm. Several dock loads have been sold at $1.50@1.62½ per M, and one dock load at $1.75. The prices in the yards are firm at our quotations.

The following are the closing Yard quotations of lumber lath, &c.:

LUMBER.—First Clear, per M ft feet..... $ 0 00@0.00
Second Clear..... 14.00@16.00
Common Boards..... 0.00@0.00
Com'n Boards, 12 feet..... 13.00@14.00
Long 1 in, Common..... 12.00@13.00
Stock Dressing..... 0.00@0.00
Fencing..... 0.00@0.00
do 12 feet..... 0.00@0.00
Common Flooring, undressed..... 14.00@0.00
Clear do..... 0.00@18.00
Second Clear do..... 13.00@0.00
Shaved Shingles, A 1..... per M 3.00
do No 1..... per M 2.25
Sawed Shingles, A 1..... per M 2.25
do No 1..... per M 1.75
Pickets, 5 inch..... 10.00@0.00
do 6 inch square..... 0.00@0.00

Foreign Markets.

PER EUROPA.] LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8.

BREADSTUFFS.—Market was partial 1d to 2d lower. Sales were nominal, but were forced sales—a mass of the following parcels are on the market and offered at 1d. On Saturday the market was dull, and quotations nominal.

PROVISIONS.—Bacon, Athens & Co., Wakefield, N. & Co., and S. & Co., refuse to sell at 57s. Lard 3d @ 4d. Beef, Pork and Hams unchanged.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on Saturday at 93 @93¼ for money and account. The funds closed to-night at 93¼@93½ for money and account. Illinois Central for the new set 82@84. Erie 43@45. Reading 46@48. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £200,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Illinois Central, regular, 82@84; do Bonds, 1875, 87@89; do 1862, 81@83; do bonds of 1877 at 77; Virginia of 1873 at 89@93½. Securities were passive to-day, and prices were barely maintained. Erie 43@45; do 1st Pref. shares 60; do bonds, 1864, 90½; do 1875 at 89; do 2d mortgage bonds 68@71; Pennsylvania 6's 1st Mortgage 91.

LATER.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8.

PROVISIONS.—The provision market is quiet to-day.

ASHES.—Pots, 30s. Pearls, nominally 32s. Sales of Staffordshire, nearly last week.

BEAN FLOUR.—Quiet, but steady. Coffee quiet.

RICE.—Rangoon, nominally, crowded for prompt; tendency lower; 1 ower final quotations, but sales unimportant and unchanged.

GROCERIES.—Sugar firm and fully 6d higher. Tea declining. Coffee quiet. Rosin, 4s 6d. Spirits Turpentine, 34s 6d. Linseed Oil, 29s. Petroleum, 1s 6d. Tallow, 46s. Lard, 57s. Beef, 90s. Pork, 80s. Cheese, 60s